

ELLIS EXPEDITION TO MENELIK

DIDN'T TELL FRIEND HERE MARINES WERE GOING ALONG.

ELLIS is well known in New York and Saratoga—figured in the Fayne Moore case here and described himself as the Abyssinian King's fiscal agent.

SARATOGA, Sept. 20.—The despatch from London, printed in THE SUN this morning, regarding the possibility of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between the United States and King Menelik of Abyssinia had a particular interest for many persons here in Saratoga because of the personality of William H. Ellis, who, according to the London and Paris reports, has gone into a sort of partnership with Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul at Marcellus, in the negotiations with the wily old Abyssinian monarch. The Consul's proposed expedition is news. Ellis has been talking for some months about his end of it. Ellis is as well known as he is in certain circles in New York on account of his long connection with the Hotchkiss estate, at one time a large holder of the stock of the Conglomerate Spring Company.

Ellis looks like a negro, but he sometimes passes for a Cuban. He has had an office for several years in the Drexel building at Broad and Wall streets, New York. The rooms he occupies are also the offices of the Westchester Water Company, of which he used to be president and is now the receiver. He carries on a brokerage business there also. One of the men with whom he has been associated in various transactions is Camille Weidenfeld, who with the late Gen. Sam Thomas and Bourke Cockran was mixed up with the Alfred Lusk in the Northern Securities-Great Northern-Northern Pacific litigation.

Just where Ellis came from no one hereabouts seems to know, but many years ago he was employed by the late Henry H. Hotchkiss, inventor of the Hotchkiss gun. When the millionaire inventor died Ellis became the business manager for the widow, who lived for many years at the Plaza Hotel in New York. In the course of time Ellis accumulated considerable money, dressed rather conspicuously, wore many diamonds and cut something of a figure in Wall Street.

He never was widely known to fame, however, until Fayne Moore and her husband, who is now in Sing Sing prison, were arrested on the charge of blackmailing the late Martin Mahon, then the proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel. Ellis figured in that case as Mrs. Moore's friend from Cuba, and when the then Assistant District Attorney, John F. McInerney, had the woman on the stand and referred to Ellis as her negro friend she got highly indignant and insisted that Ellis was a Cuban gentleman of high degree. In July, 1901, Ellis was arrested on complaint being a young woman who said she had gone to Ellis's office to answer an advertisement for a stenographer, and while there was asked to marry him. He was held for the Grand Jury, but the case was not pushed.

Ellis was preparing for his visit to Abyssinia as early as last March or April. For some time previous to that he had been friends, he had been the American fiscal agent of King Menelik, purchasing for the Abyssinian ruler her cotton goods, firearms and ammunition. He finally conceived an idea that there was a great deal of money to be made in forming a company whose business it would be to trade with the natives of Abyssinia, exchanging the goods of which they had need for Abyssinian products that might be sold in the American market.

When Ellis said from New York he told his friends that he would cross over for Europe into Africa. He said that he had arranged with Menelik so that when he reached the Abyssinian border he would be met by a bodyguard sent from the King to conduct him and his party to the Abyssinian capital, where he was to have an audience with the King and where no white man had been before.

He did not go into many details, but he said that as a result of the visit he expected to make such arrangements as would set him and his associates a great deal of money and be of the greatest possible importance to the United States. He said nothing of an American Consul going along with a warship and a contingent of marines, which London hears will happen.

NEW SHIELDS IN RIVER TUNNEL.

Great Results Expected From Them—Our Subways Best Europe's, McAdoo Says.

Records in subaqueous tunnelling are expected to be broken in the south tunnel of the two being built under the North River between a point near Morton street in Manhattan and near the Erie railroad station in Jersey City. The north tunnel, which was begun by an English company years ago and long abandoned, is now approaching completion, but work in it is going on very slowly because, at the point it has reached a short distance out from the French Line pier, there is twelve feet of rock in face of the shield, and above that six and five feet of water, however, is being pushed from both ends. Six hundred feet have been built from the Jersey side, and a beginning has been made on the New York side. A new shield, which is a vast improvement over the type in use in the north tunnel, and a similar shield is being erected in the New York heading. Exactly how the shields differ from the old type (the engineers are not anxious to explain) but the results are seen when they get under full headway great results in river tunnelling are expected.

William G. McAdoo, president of the New York and New Jersey Railway Company, which is building the tunnels, returned a few days ago from Europe, where he has been inspecting the London tube tunnels and the metropolitan tunnels in Paris. Mr. McAdoo says that neither of these systems will compare with the New York subway, now nearly built, or with the other railway tunnels under the Hudson River. "Neither comparable, either in general construction, dimensions or equipment, with the New York subway," Mr. McAdoo told a SUN reporter.

"I believe our underground system, when completed, will be the safest, finest and most efficient in the world. Nothing short of this will, or should, satisfy New York. I do not believe that such an accident as that which occurred in the Paris subway can happen in the subway here, or, for that matter, in the Hudson River tunnel. The general manner of their construction and the character of their equipment and safety appliances will make such accidents practically impossible. It seemed evident to me that neither proper attention to operation nor stations 100 feet below the surface of the street, so that all the traffic has to be handled in elevators, thus increasing the risk of accident in operation. Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, Paris carried within the past three years without a fatality from fire and short circuits, and practically without accidents of any sort. We can do at least as well as that in New York."

MAY TIE UP COAL MINES.

Rock Workers, Excluded From 10 Per Cent. Raise, Form Separate Union.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 20.—A movement which may precipitate a serious strike in the anthracite region was started to-day when rock workers of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties met here and decided to form a union. The fact that many of the men are now members of the United Mine Workers did not detract from the enthusiasm over the new project.

They say that, although United Mine Workers, they were not recognized by the strike commission, according to the decision of Unipite Wright of the conciliation board, and they now mean to make themselves felt. They will invite every rock worker in the region to join their union and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, of which John Mitchell is vice-president.

A strike of these men would prevent any work at the collieries which require the driving of tunnels, headings and air way and the sinking of shafts or slopes. They think the mine workers would refuse to work with non-union men if the operators made an effort to break the strike, and they could also expect the aid of the miners as fellow workers.

The rock men demanded the 10 per cent. increase granted the miners. The conciliation board was deadlocked on the question. Unipite Wright decided that as the rockmen were not parties to the case submitted to the strike commission, the conciliation board had no jurisdiction in their affairs.

STUCK TO HIS JOB; ASSAULTED.

Garvin Was Getting Better Than Union Wages and Wouldn't Quit.

JAMES GARVIN, a worker in Henry Wolf's bookbinding at 92 Centre street, was set upon by three men on Saturday night because he had refused to give up a job where he got better than union wages and go out on strike.

A strike was ordered last week because Wolf employed several non-union men and refused to discharge them at the demand of the union. In the week several of Wolf's employees have been assaulted by the strikers.

Frank Lacke, of Winfield, L. I., applied for a job in Wolf's place on Friday morning and had been employed but a few hours when he told Garvin, who was the chief sheet man, that he ought to join the strikers. Lacke then gave up his job and according to Garvin threatened to make things hot for him if he did not strike.

While Garvin was on his way home on Saturday three men assaulted him and Patrolman Coker, then the Elks club street prior of the New Amsterdam Hotel. Ellis figured in that case as Mrs. Moore's friend from Cuba, and when the then Assistant District Attorney, John F. McInerney, had the woman on the stand and referred to Ellis as her negro friend she got highly indignant and insisted that Ellis was a Cuban gentleman of high degree. In July, 1901, Ellis was arrested on complaint being a young woman who said she had gone to Ellis's office to answer an advertisement for a stenographer, and while there was asked to marry him. He was held for the Grand Jury, but the case was not pushed.

DOUSED THE COP WITH BEER.

Acting Captain Jones Drenched With Excise Evidence, but Makes the Arrest.

Acting Captain Jones of the East Thirtieth street police station learned last night that cans of beer were more numerous around Second avenue and Fortieth street than the Excise law allows, so he went out with a half dozen detectives to investigate.

Jones learned, he says, that the neighbors were lining up in the yard behind 732 Second avenue with cans and getting them filled over a high fence from the back door of Patrick Kennedy's saloon at 730.

Jones sent Detective White to buy a canful, and after they had tasted the liquid they laid plans to capture Kennedy. Capt. Jones stole in through the hallway of the saloon, and reached the back yard just as Kennedy came out with a large canful of evidence.

The saloonkeeper recognized the policeman, promptly emptied the contents of the can over Jones's head and then shot for the back door. Jones managed to get out of the door, when a half dozen men inside leaped heavily against him.

"Get a hammer and smash his foot," the policeman heard some one say. "I'll use a gun on the first man that tries any funny work for Jones's plant," Jones said about that time Detectives Winters and White arrived, and the three succeeded in forcing the door. Kennedy was then arrested.

TROUBLE FOR A BRIDEGRROOM.

Bride's Neighbors Cause Such a Disturbance That Police Are Called.

Five hundred persons, mostly boys and girls living in Maxwell street, Jersey City, made life miserable last evening for Joseph Krotki and his bride before they were married by the Rev. Father Kwiatkowski at St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Sixth street.

When Krotki drove up to 13 Maxwell street to escort his sweetheart to the church, the bride's neighbors would not let him alight. Several stones were thrown at the coach and a number of young women on the roofs doused sticks and bottles on the bride and groom. The crowd hurled Krotki to the ground and asked for a police escort. Policeman Barry rode back to the house and forced a path through the crowd for the frightened bridegroom.

Barry was joined by four other cops who guarded the house while the bride dressed for the ceremony. The women on the roofs doused sticks and bottles on the bride and groom. The crowd hurled Krotki to the ground and asked for a police escort. Policeman Barry rode back to the house and forced a path through the crowd for the frightened bridegroom.

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SHE SAW HER HUSBAND DROWN

NORTH RIVER CURRENTS UPSAT THE REEVE'S CANOE.

Mr. Reeve, Though a Strong Swimmer, Sank Suddenly—Wife Remained Clinging to the Canoe Until Help Came.

Current Held Canoe Under a Wharf.

William Reeve, manager of the supply department in John Wanamaker's store, was upset yesterday afternoon while canoeing on the North River with his wife. He was drowned. His wife was saved by two members of the Hudson River Yacht Club, John Craig and Robert Harrington, who jumped into the river to get her.

The Reeves have been living at 208 West 140th street. As often as they had a chance they were on the river. Their boat was a 12-foot canoe with two paddles. Early yesterday morning they started from the foot of 108th street to cross to Fort Lee and visit friends.

The air was chilly and the water rough. Over on the Jersey shore they found it impossible to make a landing. They drifted down along shore for some distance and made for the New York side with the help of the tide.

They struck the Manhattan shore off Ninety-sixth street and made fast to a buoy while they ate lunch. About 2:30 o'clock they cast off and started down the river. A cross-current seized them immediately and carried them in toward the dock at the foot of Ninety-fifth street, where the landing of the Hudson River Yacht Club.

The current was so strong and so swift that they could not get the canoe past the dock, and decided to run in under the wharf and seek their way among the piles, hoping to find calmer water. It was worse there, however. The boat was thrown against a pile and upset. Mrs. Reeve went down twice. Coming up the second time she got hold of the bow of the canoe. Her husband was holding on to the other end.

He was an expert swimmer, it was said last night, while she is hardly able to swim at all. When Mrs. Reeve appeared above water her husband let go the boat and swam around to her. Putting his arm around her waist, he said: "You're all right, dear. Just keep up your courage."

"Oh, I'm all right," she answered. Reeve swam away from her, apparently with the intention of towing the canoe out into open water. He had made a few strokes when he was downed by a stone. Nothing was seen of him after that.

Mrs. Reeve had difficulty at first in believing that her husband had been drowned. Knowing his skill as a swimmer, she was sure he would come up again, and then she called for help. Messrs. Craig and Harrington were near the dock. There was no boat available, and the two young men jumped into the water and succeeded, not without difficulty, in getting Mrs. Reeve from under the dock and to a point where she could be helped ashore.

She was taken to her home, where she was attended by a physician. She was perfectly calm. The woman remained perfectly calm all the time and did everything to assist her rescuers.

When Mrs. Reeve finally was on dry ground again, Policeman Butler was summoned and asked to send for an ambulance. Mrs. Reeve interposed her veto at once. "I'm all right," she said. "I want only to go home."

A carriage was sent for. Not until she reached her home did she break down. But when she was alone, she broke down. She died last night. It was said that her condition was very serious.

Reeve was 37 years old. He had been in the employ of John Wanamaker since he was a boy. As far as known his only relatives in this city are two sisters. Reeve was a Mason of high degree.

LABOR LIGHTS IN DEBATE.

Tangles and Disagreeing of the C. F. U. on Two Burning Questions.

The Central Federated Union was in a scrappy mood yesterday. Most of them seemed to have chips on their shoulders, and a fuss began at once over election of trustees a week ago.

James Fitzgerald, delegate of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble workers, complained that his name on the list of nominees was scratched out by James P. Archibald, the recording secretary.

"You know you scratched it out, Archibald," said Fitzgerald, pointing to the list. "Fitzgerald is a very big man," Archibald said, "but he is a very big man. Archibald smiled and this seemed to irritate Fitzgerald.

"If you were twice as big, Archibald, you couldn't bully me," shouted Fitzgerald. The other delegates laughed and Fitzgerald became still more angry. He declared that Archibald had scratched out his name after it was put in nomination.

"Don't get mad, my little man," said Archibald, still smiling. Several delegates, who belong to the class known in the union as "snivellers," because they are always with a grievance, took sides with Fitzgerald and joined in the discussion, though they only seemed to have a vague idea of what the trouble was.

TO CONSIDER THE MILLER CASE

LABOR LEADERS WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

John Mitchell is One of Them—Will Decide Whether a Formal Demand Shall Be Made on the President to Dismiss Miller From the Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—John Mitchell and several lesser lights in the labor world arrived in Washington to-day to be on hand at the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held to-morrow. This executive council is charged with the preparation of a programme and consideration of matters to come up at the convention of the American Federation to be held in Boston some weeks hence.

The most important matter to come before the labor leaders will be the case of Foreman W. A. Miller of the Government Printing Office. The question to be considered is whether organized labor shall make a formal demand upon President Roosevelt to remove Miller from the charges brought by the Washington Central Labor Union.

The Central Labor Union has taken the initiative in calling the attention of labor unions throughout the country to the Miller case and President Roosevelt's attitude concerning it. The resolutions adopted by the Central Union declare President Roosevelt's order of "no discrimination" to be unfriendly, and practically demand of him a change of front, to be proved by the discharge of Miller and a motion picture of his order making the Government Printing Office an "open shop."

John Mitchell was asked to-night what the executive council would do in the Miller case. He declined to discuss the subject in any phase. Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation said the case would probably be called up by a member of the council and discussed, but he did not indicate what the American Federation officers thought of it.

The labor leaders realize the gravity of the case, and the cause of the local union in a fight which must lead, in effect, to a direct issue between the Government and union labor. They are extremely conservative in discussing the subject, and are apparently far from being pleased with the dilemma that confronts them.

Apparently there is no loophole of escape from consideration of the matter and a declaration of policy regarding it. The pressure from local unions everywhere is growing stronger daily for a test of strength between organized labor and the Government as an employer. The more prominent leaders here are well enough informed to fear the outcome of such a fight, but if they are to retain their place at the front they feel that they must, in a measure, listen to the demands of their followers.

As the situation stands in the Government Printing Office, union men are working side by side with non-union men, in violation of the constitution of the labor unions. Some of the leaders declare that this anomalous state of affairs cannot long continue. Logically the union workers at the Government Printing Office must leave their union or strike. They are afraid to do either, and are anxiously waiting for the mandate of the American Federation.

The Federation has before it the clean-cut alternative of amending the constitution of labor unions so as to permit the employment of non-union men, or, and thus enunciate their unions, or of making a demand upon President Roosevelt to modify his "no discrimination" order.

If this demand is made, it must be made in cognizance of the fact that a refusal will force the American Federation to throw its whole strength against the Government as an employer of labor. In the American Federation of Labor stronger than the Government in a fight to a finish? That is the question that makes the labor leaders pause.

NO POLITICS IN MILLER CASE.

The President Will Settle the Matter Without Regard to Labor Votes.

OSTEN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The suggestion that President Roosevelt will try to counteract the influence politically of the resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Bureau in Washington by getting labor bureaus in other cities to approve the stand which he has taken in the matter is discarded here. The President, his friends here say, will settle the Miller Labor Bureau case on its merits, and will not be influenced by the political considerations that are being urged by some of the labor leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt, they declare, will not recede from the position which he took in his correspondence with Secretary Cortelyou concerning the reinstatement of an employer of labor. In the American Federation of Labor stronger than the Government in a fight to a finish? That is the question that makes the labor leaders pause.

RECRUIT FOR LABOR FEDERATION

Bricklayers' Union, 60,000 Strong, Likely to Go In With Sam Gompers.

The Journeymen Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, which has refrained from joining any central body, is now voting on the desirability of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. As the organization has a membership of 60,000, President Gompers of the Federation is anxious to get hold of it, and so far the vote seems to indicate that there will be a majority in favor of joining the Federation.

Edward A. Moffet, editor of the official organ of the union, says that he is in communication with the A. F. of L. and yesterday that he expected to know the result of the voting in about ten days. He added: "Our organization does not sympathize with the more for us than strikes. I am in favor of joining the American Federation of Labor, which has been instrumental in gaining nine-tenths of the labor measures now in existence."

SQUALL DISMAYS A YACHT.

Three of Alva's Sailors Knocked Overboard—All Hauled Out.

The sloop yacht Alva, a thirty-footer belonging to Charles S. Smith, a Bronx real estate broker, was dismasted yesterday, and the crew was forced to take refuge in the Alva's cabin. The yacht was out of the city at 12:30 p. m. and was on her way to the Sound. Three of her crew were knocked overboard, but all escaped serious injury.

The club held a regatta yesterday, and the Alva was preparing for the start when the squall hit her. The falling mast narrowly missed a couple of rowboats along-side.

No Trolleys in New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, Sept. 20.—For the first time in five years this city was without street railway service to-day, owing to the destruction by fire of the power house of the Union Railway on Saturday morning.

In the absence of the street cars, all kinds of vehicles were put in commission to carry the crowds, and the novel sight of stagecoaches lumbering through the streets was witnessed all day. The power house is being repaired, but it is not expected to be ready until Tuesday at the earliest.

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The Leaves Are Turning

IN THE ADIRONDACKS,

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS,

AND AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Lovers of nature and other lovers will find the early fall a delightful season in each of these regions.

If you have not visited them in September and October you have missed one of the great pleasures of life.

New York Central trains reach them every day. Our Ticket Agents will gladly tell you all about them; or you can get a copy of "America's Summer Resorts" by sending a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York.

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Decorated Cloth, Gift tips, Etc. In box, \$2.00 net.

Japan—the land of flowers—is the scene of this new love story by the author of "A Japanese Nightingale." It is marked by all the daintiness and naive charm of style of the earlier book. The story is even more original. There are delicately colored illustrations and quaint Japanese decorations on every page.

By ONOTO WATANA,

Author of "A Japanese Nightingale," etc.

HARPER & BROTHERS
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AGREEMENTS DON'T GO.

"We Don't Care a Button When Our Brothers Are in Trouble"—This to C. F. U.

The shutdown beginning to-day of the marble workers employed by the National Association of Employers in that industry, was discussed yesterday by some of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Though the shutdown, which is to be followed by the running of "open" shops, does not yet affect New York, if the unions in the marble industry which have signed the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association take any action in the matter by which they would violate their agreement, the employers in the marble industry here may then be forced to act.

William Tobin, one of the delegates of the marble industry, stated at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that his organization would let the arbitration agreement go by the board if necessary to help the locked-out marble workers.

"We don't care a button for the arbitration agreement when it comes to assisting our brothers in trouble," he said. "We will violate it if necessary to assist fellow trades unions."

W. G. Gill, Secretary of the National Association of Marble Dealers, who have declared the shutdown, has been in conference several times in the last two weeks with members of the Building Trades Association. President Charles L. Edlitz of the association said last evening: "We had some general talk with Mr. Tobin and him of the condition of affairs here, but we cannot interfere as long as there is no local trouble in the marble trade. We are bound by our agreement with the marble workers and told Mr. Gill we could take no active part as long as the unions in New York did not violate the agreement with us. We don't want to mix up in fights between employers and unions in other cities in trades with which we are at peace here."

FACE MURDER CHARGE.

Labor Leaders of a Nevada Town Accused of Killing a Chinaman.

TOSOPAH, Nev., Sept. 20.—As a result of the verdict of the Coroner's jury summoned to inquire into the death of Ping Ling, the Chinese laborer who was killed by a mob of labor union members in the Chinese quarter on Wednesday, the seventeen men now in the city jail have been charged with murder. They include the president and secretary of the local branch of the labor union.

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Trains run direct to Reading Terminal without change.

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Atlantic City, N. J.

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Atlantic City, N. J.

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Lakewood.

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Delaware Water Gap, Pa. September and October are the most delightful months of the entire year. Hotel thoroughly equipped. Electric light, hot and cold water, private bath. Will remain open until November. Golf links, bathing, fishing, etc. L. E. LIPPINCOTT, Proprietor. Hudson Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

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Bridge Engineers Want \$4 a Day.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, a letter which is to be sent to Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal was submitted by the engineers of the East River, Willis Avenue, Madison Avenue, Macomb's Dam and Ship Canal bridges for endorsement. It asked that \$4 a day be paid these regular wage paid to the engineers in their city departments. It was decided to send the letter to Commissioner Lindenthal with the Central Federated Union endorsement.

DIED.

COLLIER, Albert, 348, died Sunday, Sept. 20, 1903, at his residence, 100 West 11th street, New York City. He was 57 years of age. He was a native of England. He was a member of the Central Federated Union. He was a member of the Central Federated Union. He was a member of the Central Federated Union.

ROBERTS, John, 348, died Sunday, Sept. 20, 1903, at his residence, 100 West 11th street, New York City. He was 57 years of age. He was a native of England. He was a member of the Central Federated Union. He was a member of the Central Federated Union. He was a member of the Central Federated Union.

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